A True and Perfect

JOURNAL

OF THE

Affairs in Ireland

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His MAJESTIES Arrival

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By a Person of Quality.

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THE Irish Journal.

Dublin, July 17. 1690.

WE received here the certain News of the King's Landing about *Friday* the 13th. of *June*. Before this a Camp had been laid out by the Irish about *Atherdee*, and King *James* had ordered his Army to rendezvouz there from several Parts of the Kingdom. On *Monday* the 16th. King *James* marched out of this Town to joyn them with about 6000 French Foot, most old Soldiers, excellently well arm'd and clad; one Regiment of these were Dutch, and Protestants, and were observed carefully for fear of Deserting. The whole Irish Army encamped, made about 36000, all well clad and in good heart, both Horse and Foot, besides 15000 more which remain'd in Garisons. The same day King *James* left this Town, there marched in 6000 of the Country Militia, and Colonels *Luttrel* and *Mac Gillicuddy*, as his Assistant, were left Governors.

We expected the Irish would have been much cast down upon King *James*'s leaving this Town, and the certain News of King *William*'s arrival, but we found the contrary, they triumphed and rejoyced as if they had got King *William* in a Pound, and the Day were their own. They were assur'd either that the French

Fleet would cut off King *William* from *England*, or that an Insurrection would be made there; for we were told that 100000 Men were ready to rise, under the notion of Declaring for a Commonwealth: The Protestants here knew not what to think of these things; for they were kept as Prisoners of War, and suffered to know no more, nor enjoy any more than what the others pleased. But this the Protestants fear'd most, (because the Irish spoke least of it) that some desperate Persons had undertaken to destroy King *William*, as soon as he came into this Country: For we could not impute the great assurance of the Irish to any other ground than this. Some were so open, as to tell their Protestant Friends very lately, *That they would be glad to go to Mass within this Twelve Month*, with several other Expressions of like nature.

The Protestants have had always an exceeding tender opinion of the Irish Army, however numerous or well appointed: And the Irish themselves, tho better perswaded of them, could not (we thought) raise their great assurance from their confidence in them only. Some other thing we believed they knew which we knew not: However, we perswaded our selves, had *Schomberg* manag'd this Campagne, there would have been no other issue of it, than of the last. But when we heard the King was come, and that with a powerful Army, we doubted not of the issue, if no other unexpected thing did prevent it; tho it since appears by some Letters of the Duke *Tyrconnels* to the Queen in *France*, found at *Dundalk*, that the Irish had no full Account of the strength of the English Army.

Our great concern in this place was, how we should be preserved from being plundered and burnt, in case of the Defeat of the Irish Army; this we thought could

be done only by the English pursuing the Victory close, (for by a particular Providence, the Irish had neglected all this time to fortifie this place) or else by sending a Party by Sea, to Land here at the time of the Engagement; neither of which, as it afterwards happen'd, was done: But God alone preserv'd us by an extraordinary Deliverance.

On *Thursday* the 19th. after King *James* was gone to encamp, about Twelve at Noon, the Governor ordered all Persons walking the Streets without Swords or Bayonets, which was the Badge of Protestants, to be taken up and secured in several Parades. At Night he pickt out whom he thought fit, and sent them to several Prisons, where they were considerably incommoded.

After this follow'd a Proclamation, *That not above Five Protestants should meet in any place above the Family, on pain of Death*; by which we were from that time shut out from our Churches, which by an extraordinary Providence we had enjoyed all these times (except *Christ-Church*.) Most of them were frequented twice every day at Prayers. The Church-men, who remain'd with us, tho they had lost all their Subsistance by the Irish Parliament, except what People voluntarily contributed, acquitted themselves with a great deal of Zeal and Diligence, being particularly influenc'd by the Bishop of *Meath*, and Dr. *King*, Dean of S. *Patricks*, who have been the Bulwark of the Protestants in these sad times.

On *Tuesday* the 24th. Dr. *King* was clapt up in the Castle, and many other of the principal Protestants in the College (which was now a Garison) and other publick Places. The *Galway* Protestants being about 200, (these were they of Sir *Thomas Southwell's* Party lately brought up hither, in order to be exchanged) were removed

removed from *White Friars* to the *Round Church*, and all the *Newgate* Prisoners were put to them, where they were near stifled. The Prisoners of War were brought from *Kilmainham* to S. *John's Church*: Our publick Contributions, which hitherto had been very liberal every *Lord's Day*, to their Relief, were now intercepted, and the Poor began to suffer much; few Protestants daring to walk the Streets.

On *Saturday* the 21st. we heard the Irish Army retreated, and the English were come towards *Droghedah*; we knew King *James's* design was to avoid a Battel as much as he could, and to have walked the English Army along the *Boyn* River, and so cross the Country to *Limerick*; but this day we were told from the Camp, that the Enemy seem'd to press towards *Dublin*, and King *James* was resolved to defend it, and that therefore they thought he could not be able to keep off a Battle above Ten Days.

On *Sunday* the Irish came on this side the *Boyne*; and King *James*, as it should seem, distrusting the issue, Sir *Pat. Trant*, First Commissioner of the Revenue, and another Gentleman, were ordered to go from hence on *Monday* Morning to *Waterford* to prepare Ships.

On *Monday* the last of *June*, the English Army having had very little Rest or Victuals, drew to the *Boyne*; Lieutenant General *Dowglas's* Horse were ordered to post themselves at a Ford near *Droghedah*, upon a rising Ground, over against a Battery of the Irish of Six Guns, guarded by a Party of their Horse. Here the English stood the shot of the Enemy, every Man on foot by his Horse several hours, while there pass'd 200 Shot, the King in the mean time having rid between them and the Ford, where he received his Hurt on his Shoulder by a Canon Shot, which disabled him the next day from

from holding his Sword. At last, when the King had said, *Now I see my Men will stand*, some Guns were sent to them, upon the first discharge of which among the Irish Horse, they retreated from their Battery, and stood farther off. The next day early, being *Tuesday* the 1st. of *July*, ever-memorable to this Country, General *Douglas* was sent with 12000 Foot and 5000 Horse to a Ford further up the River by *Slane*, where had been a Battery of the Irish, but they were drawn off, and only 800 Dragoons guarded the Ford. The English were to go down a steep Hill to the Ford, and an uneven way, yet the Irish Dragoons only once fired and retreated to the Body of their Army, which lay towards *Duleek*; mean time the King, with the rest of the English Army came to the Ford where *Douglas* was posted the Day before, near *Drogheda* (which at this time had a Garison of 800 Irish.) Duke *Schomberg* headed the Dutch Foot-Guards, and the King the *Eniskillen* Horse, telling them, They should be his Guards that day. Some of the Irish Horse oppos'd the Dutch Foot, who fought up to the middle in water, and were almost born down, before some Horse (which they long call'd for) could come up to their relief: In passing this Ford Mr. *Walker* of *Derry* was killed. Being past the Ford, they met still a vigorous Opposition; and here Duke *Schomberg* advancing too far among the thickest of the Enemy, was killed, and now lies in S. *Patricks* Church, in order to be carried to *Westminster*. The King with the Horse (himself engaging in the thickest) met the like opposition. The Danish Horse once gave way, but the King went himself, and brought them up again. Of the Irish, King *James*'s Horse and Foot-Guards principally maintain'd this Opposition, and suffer'd much; King *James* himself not engaging, but standing on a rising Ground. When

When the *English* had fully gain'd the Ford, the Irish retreated to the rest of their Army by *Duleek*; and the English drew up on tother side the Ford. It must be noted, that on *Dublin* side of the River, between the two Fords, *viz.* *Douglas*'s Ford, and the King's Ford, there was a Hill three Miles long, reaching from the River towards *Dublin*, at the end of which, next *Dublin* stands *Duleek*, where the Body of the Irish was posted; so that the Hill was between the two Lines of the English Army; while the King was passing his Ford, *Douglas* march'd towards the Irish Army; a Line of the Irish marching all the way even with them; at last, he receiv'd Orders to engage them at a place where he could come in only with his Horse, which alone, put the whole Irish Army to flight, so that before the King's Line could get up to them, they had little to do but pursue. However, the Irish made a very orderly retreat, manag'd chiefly by the Irish Horse, and the French Foot, the English pursuing them till they came to a Pass, where their weariness, and the Night made them willing to leave them, and retreat to their Camp at *Duleek*, where the King and they, lay that Night without Tents.

Now as to us in this place, we were waken'd very early this *Tuesday* Morning by an Alarm, and the News that there wou'd be a Battel: The Gates were kept strictly guarded, and the Protestants kept their Houses: The Issue we expected with the greatest apprehensions. Several reports were spread abroad every hour; one while that the French Fleet was in our Bay; another, that a French Express was come from *Waterford*, with the News of taking the Isle of *Wight* by the *French*, and of their being gon to *Dover*; then, that the

the English Right Wing was quite routed; then, that the Prince of *Orange* was taken Prisoner; but at Five that Afternoon, some that had made their escape on tired Horses, told us, the Irish were much worsted; and others at Six, that they were totally defeated; from hence, till one that Night, all the Entries of the Town were filled with dusty, wounded, and tired Soldiers, and Carriages perpetually coming in. We see several of King *James*'s Horse Guards coming in straggling, without Pistols, or Swords, and could not tell what was become of himself.

Near to that Night, he came in, with about 200 Horse, all in disorder: We concluded now, that it was a total rout, and that the Enemy were just ready to come into Town; but were greatly surprized, when an hour or two after, we heard the whole Body of the *Irish* Horse coming in, in very good order, with Kettle Drums, Haut-boys, and Trumpets; and early the next Morning, the French, and a great Party of Irish Foot. These being a little refted, Marched out again to meet the Enemy, which were supposed to draw nigh.

At Five this Morning, being Wednesday the 3d. of *July*, King *James* having sent for the Irish Lord Mayor, and some Principal Persons to the Castle; told them, that he found all things against him; that in *England* he had an Army which would have fought, but they proved false and deserted him; that here he had an Army which was Loyal enough, but would not stand by him. He was now necessitated to provide for his safety, and that they should make the best terms for themselves that they could. He told his menial Ser-

wants; that he should have now no further occasion to keep such a Court as he had done, and that therefore they were at liberty to dispose of themselves: He desir'd them all to be kind to the Protestants, and not to injure them or this City; for tho he quitted it, he did not quit his Interest in it; and so with two or three in Company, he went to *Bray*, and along by the Sea to *Waterford*; having appointed his Carriages to meet him another way. We hear he did not sleep till he got on Ship-board; and having been once driven in again, is since clear gon off.

All this day, being *Wednesday*, we see nothing in this Town, but Officers and Carriages; and the Principal Persons of the Town, their Wives and Families going away; others coming in dusty and weary, and getting away as fast as they could; the Gates were still kept by the Militia, and the Castle by 250 of the Governors Foot Soldiers, who still threatned that before they left the Town, they would burn and plunder us. This of a long time had been their talk, tho King *James* said, it was a Report rais'd by the Protestants, to make him odious: Yet some Irish Persons of note, advised their Protestant Friends a few days before this, to leave this Town, because they wou'd not be safe here.

We knew not what to think of our selves, but hop'd the English were so near as to prevent this mischief; but about four in the Afternoon, instead of them, we perceiv'd the Irish Horse, which were drawn out in the Morning, and which we hoped had been quite gon, entring into Town, followed by the French and Irish Foot in a full Body; presently a buz ran

through the Town, that it was going to be burnt; and the Roman Catholicks, who had fled for retreat into Protestants Houses, began now to look briskly on those that had harbour'd them; for all this time we knew nothing of what King *James* had said in the Morning. But it pleas'd God to deliver us soon from these fears; for all these Forces marched through the Town, without doing any injury, and were drawn up by Lord *Tyrconnel* on the other side of it, in order to March further; the Militia followed them; only the Governor remain'd: At last he resolved to March also, and to drive 2 or 300 of the Principal Prisoners before him; but while they were preparing for this, a false Alarm was spread, that a Party of English being Landed at the Harbour, were just at the Towns end; it was too dusky to disprove this by view, and they had not leisure to send a Messenger, but in hast shifted for themselves.

The Protestants now began to look out, not knowing well in what condition they were; but venturing to the Castle, they found Captain *Forlow*, who had been a Prisoner there, keeping Garrison alone. Upon this, Captain *Fitz-Gerald*, and several others who had been Prisoners, went and stayed there all Night. Still we were very unsecure, and had no Arms. Early next Morning being *Thursday*, the Protestants run about to Roman Catholicks Houses, demanding their Arms, who being quite dispirited, deliver'd them without dispute; but the *Galway* Prisoners and some other Rabble, committed Outrages in taking Arms.

By Six in the Morning the Bishop of *Meath*, Dr. *King*, and other Principal Protestants form'd a Com-

mittee in the Castle, and sent out Proclamations by beat of Drum, for regulating these disorders, and forming a Protestant Militia; and sent away an Express to the King, of this Towns being at Liberty. This Express found him Marching up to *Dublin* in two Lines, expecting to meet the Irish at *Swords*; and at the same time the News came of the Surrender of *Drogheda*, which he had left a Party to besiege, and in which they had pinnion'd all the Protestants and Prisoners, and placed them under that part of the Wall which was to be battered; but this was not known till after the Surrender.

Till afternoon this *Thursday*, we did not hear a word of the *English* Army; mean time we had Reports, that the Irish and French were coming back, and very near us, which gave a damp to our briskness; but this blowing over, and the certain account of the English Army being come, we now perceived our selves at Liberty. The Protestants ran about, saluting and embracing one another; and blessing God for this wonderful deliverance, as if they had been alive from the dead; the Streets were fill'd with Crowds and Shouts, and the poor Roman Catholicks now lay in the same terrors as we had done some few days before.

At Eight that Night one Troop of Dragoons came as a Guard to an Officer, that came to take charge of the Stores. It was impossible, the King himself coming after this, cou'd be welcom'd with equal joy as this one Troop; the Protestants hung about the Horses, and were ready to pull the Men off them, as they march'd up to the Castle.

Next Morning being *Friday*, the Duke of *Ormond* came in with a Party of Horſe; and the King being Encamped by *Finglas*, came on *Sunday* to St. *Patricks* Church, and heard a Sermon Preach'd by Dr. *King*, concerning the Power of God; of which, that which ſeemed to us greateſt upon Earth, mighty Armies was a faint Shadow. The King went back to his Camp to Dinner, not ſuffering any Soldiers to come into this Town, except a few for Guard. This laſt Week the Town has been fill'd with Officers from the Army, and Inhabitants returning from *England*.

I am told by one that viewed the Dead, that there was not above 1000 kill'd on both Sides, tho perhaps you may hear of greater Numbers, which is a wonderful thing, that ſo ſmall a loſs ſhould diſperſe the whole Iriſh Army, who ſeem'd to be blown away only by a Wind from God; the main Body of them is ſuppos'd to be about *Limerick*, but the oppoſition they will give, will depend very much on the ſucceſs of the Fleets.

Yeſterday being the 10th, the King ſet out from *Cranlin* to *Kilkenny*; General *Dowglas* towards *Athlone*, and a ſmall Party along the Sea towards *Wexford*. The Iriſh have ravag'd the Country all the way in their Retreat; and God knows what Miſeries the poor Proteſtants, that are yet under their Power do endure. Some part of the Army it's ſaid will be ſent to be put aboard the *Engliſh* Fleet; and another part to *Flanders*. Great inquiſition is made after Roman Catholicks Goods, to reprize the loſs the *Engliſh* have ſuſtained: But the Proteſtants who have ſuffer'd all this time

time among them, seem to be much better temper'd, and more kindly inclin'd to their Enemies, then those that come from your Side.

I should have noted, that King *James* had Coin'd in this Country about two Millions in Brass mony; the Half Crowns of which, are now cryed down to pence; yet this did not grate so heavily upon the People, as his late taking away all the Protestants Staple Goods, Wool, Hides and Tallow, to send to *France* in exchange for Wine and Linnen for his Army. As for tann'd Leather, he took that away too, but it was for the use of his Army here, there being but very little in the Kingdom. The Revenue he rais'd otherwise, was chiefly by Subsidy granted by Parliament; and a Contribution impos'd by Council, and the Rents of Absentees Estates. The Customs were remitted, and the other Branches of the Revenue much neglected, the Collectors being fully taken up in making of Stores and Provisions for the Army.

On *Friday* the 11th. The King March'd from *Crumlin* towards *Kilkenny*, with a part of his Army; another part went towards *Athlone*, and a third by way of *Bray* towards *Wexford*; the Kings Horse by this time (17th) are at *Kilkenny*, which its suppos'd will make but small resistance; most believe he will then take in *Waterford* before he goes further. We hear from *Limerick*, that the Enemy are together in those parts about 25000 strong, and Lord *Tyrconnel* with them. Brigadier *Trelawny* is Governor of this Town; Captain *Fitz-Gerald* Constable of the Castle: Bishop of *Meath*, Lord *Longford* and seven others, are Commissioners for securing of Rebels Goods and Estates, and leasing them

them for one Year. *Longford* is quite burnt and Lord *Longford's* Houſe, by the Iriſh Garriſon when they quitted it: But Lord *Granard* having Arms, defended his own Houſe. People begin to come over from *England* apace, but the *Embargo* and fear of the *French* will it's ſuppos'd now ſomewhat ſtop them. Our Proteſtants that have ſuffer'd here all the time, are generally much better temper'd towards their Enemies, than thoſe that come over; and eſpecially the Army is very furious. I doubt the poor Proteſtants, which are in the Enemies Quarters will ſuffer ſeverely. What the *French* may be yet able to do, or what iſſue God may put to the miſeries of this Country he only knows. Proviſion was very ſcarce here while the Army lay about us; but now begins to be more plentiful; but that Stock is almoſt all deſtroyed; great quantities having been now at laſt driv'n away by the Iriſh.

FINIS.